

31st Mass. Regt.

1775

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HISTORY

OF

Colonel Edmund Phinney's Thirty-First Regiment of Foot

EIGHT MONTHS' SERVICE MEN OF 1775

WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE COMMISSIONED
OFFICERS AND ROLLS OF THE COMPANIES

BY

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HISTORY OF COL. EDMUND PHINNEY'S
3rd REGIMENT OF FOOT

HISTORY OF COL. EDMUND PHINNEY'S 31ST REGIMENT OF FOOT.

THE FIRST REGIMENT RAISED IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND
IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

BY NATHAN GOOLD.

LONGFELLOW wrote — “ War is a terrible trade; but in the cause that is righteous sweet is the smell of powder.”

The Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, February 4, 1775, resolved to purchase munitions of war for fifteen thousand men, and April 23, 1775, it was unanimously resolved to raise thirteen thousand, six hundred men, and other New England colonies were invited to raise their proportionate quota to make the aggregate of thirty thousand, and in a few days that number was enrolled. So many came that the generals were obliged to send many back to their homes. On May 20, 1775, Artemas Ward was commissioned general and commander-in-chief of the colony.

Col. James Scammon's York County Regiment marched soon after the beginning of the war, and joined the army at Cambridge, but Cumberland County sent no regiment until July, for reasons which will hereafter be fully explained.

Col. Edmund Phinney's 31st Regiment of Foot, was the first regiment raised in the County of Cumberland for service in the field, in the Revolutionary war. Most of the men equipped themselves, but those who

were not able were supplied by the towns where they enlisted. A large part of the men enlisted soon after the receipt of the news of the commencement of the war, and were in the service in and about Falmouth until July.

When Capt. John Parker formed his minute men on Lexington Common in the early morning of April 19, 1775, he may have realized the responsibility that rested on his company. They represented the forbearance of the colonists, and they, by not firing the first gun, established in the minds of the American people, the character of the men who first resisted British oppression. A boulder now marks the line of this company, on that eventful morning, inscribed with Capt. Parker's order to his men: —

Stand your ground.
Don't fire unless fired upon.
But if they mean to have war
let it begin here.

The war then had actually begun. The news reached the town of York on the evening of April 19, and Capt. Johnson Moulton collected his company of over sixty men, from that old town, and marched on the morning of the next day towards Boston, making fifteen miles and crossing the ferry over Piscataqua River before night. This was the first company that marched from the Province of Maine in war of the Revolution.

The first information of the battles of Lexington and Concord reached Falmouth Neck before daylight of April 21, and created much consternation and alarm.

That day Capt. John Brackett's company marched towards Boston, followed by companies under command of captains Hart Williams, Wentworth Stuart, Abraham Tyler, and probably others from Cumberland County. These were the militia then organized for any immediate service. They proceeded as far as Wells, about thirty miles, when they were ordered to return home to guard the exposed towns on their own seacoast. They arrived at Falmouth, April 24, and were allowed five days' service.

Arrangements were immediately made to form a regiment for active service and the business of enlisting the men was commenced. About two weeks later, before the men were all enlisted in this regiment, occurred what was called "Thompson's war," which lasted several days. Capt. Mowat and his surgeon were captured (May 9) at Falmouth Neck by Col. Samuel Thompson's "Spruce" company of about fifty men, from Brunswick. Mowat was released on parole, to return the next morning, by the timid and Tory influence of the Neck, but did not keep his promise. Before the release it is stated the Tories were for the militia of the Neck to rescue the prisoners from Thompson's men.

Col. Phinney was in town and the soldiers of his regiment assembled before the next morning, and were "highly enraged" at finding that Mowat had been released. This whole affair evidently was planned by Col. Thompson, and probably his company arrived on the Neck before they were expected by Phinney's men, who were to assist in capturing Mowat's vessel.

The Gorham and Windham soldiers in their indignation sacked Capt. Coulson's house, as he was the most prominent Tory, and used it for a barrack. In the cellar they found a barrel of New England rum, which he had put in for his own use, and it is stated that "they made so free with it that some of them were quite and others *almost* drunken." Calvin Lombard of Gorham, who, "raised" with some of this liquor, went to the foot of the street and fired a brace of balls into the side of Mowat's vessel, probably is entitled to the credit of firing the first gun at Falmouth in the Revolution. He did not belong to the regiment but probably came with them from Gorham. He was the youngest son of Rev. Solomon Lombard, the first minister of Gorham, a graduate of Harvard College, member of the Provincial Congress and justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Calvin inherited his father's home-place and his mother lived with him. He was the father of eight children and was a good citizen. He was of light complexion, sandy hair, of an impulsive nature and a man of courage, which accounts for his zealous patriotism. The tradition is that he afterwards served in the army.

The officers of the regiment and companies resolved themselves into a committee of war and after some hesitation admitted the officers of the "Neck" companies. They voted by a considerable majority, that Capt. Mowat's vessel ought to be destroyed, and appointed a committee of their number to consider in what manner it should be done, but no report has been found. This all caused so much consternation and

alarm among the people of Falmouth Neck, that Col. Phinney induced his men to abandon the attempt, but they would not return home until they were given some barrels of bread, several cheeses and two barrels of rum to each company then in town. They hauled Coulson's boats almost over to Back Cove and left them, and also seized Sheriff Tyng's bishop, a piece of plate valued at five hundred pounds old tenor, and his laced hat. The soldiers carried the bishop and hat to Lieut. Cary McLellan's house, near Gorham village where they secreted them in the cellar wall by removing stones and excavating the earth, then depositing the articles, they replaced the stones, so that the hiding-place would not be discovered. The tradition is that the men were tried for this offense but were not convicted. The articles were restored to Sheriff Tyng and Coulson was reimbursed by the General Court for his loss.

There was much hard feeling between the people of the Neck and the soldiers and it was stated that "the soldiers thought nothing too bad to say of the Falmouth gentry," and that some of the soldiers on the street were heard to say that, "this town ought to be burned." The people of Falmouth Neck had not then risen to the spirit of the times as they did about five months later, when they refused to sacrifice their principles to save their town.

Col. Phinney's regiment were ready and anxious to begin their service in an attempt to rid the colonies of Capt. Mowat, one of their most troublesome enemies. Patriots of later generations, with confidence in their

ancestors, have regretted that they were prevented from carrying out their purpose.

It was Capt. Samuel Noyes of this regiment and his company, who captured one of Capt. Coulson's boats, which was sent up the Presumpscot River in search of masts, June 22. Capt. Wentworth Stuart and his men went to New Casco and brought the men into Marston's tavern, but they were released in two or three days. Maj. Jacob Brown was also there. This all led up to the cowardly burning of Falmouth the next October by Capt. Mowat.

Gen. Jedediah Preble of Falmouth, who had served at Louisburg in 1745, commissioned a brigadier-general in 1758, was appointed a general in September, 1774, by the Congress, but was obliged to decline on account of his age and ill health. He and Enoch Freeman were the most influential men at Falmouth, with the Provincial Government at Cambridge, and were consulted by the committees and the Congress in relation to the operations about Falmouth and vicinity, the raising of soldiers and the appointment of officers for the army.

As early as April 26, 1775, Gen. Jedediah Preble was requested to appear at Cambridge, by the Provincial Congress, "as a general or a private citizen," and it was probably at this time he was authorized to raise a regiment in Cumberland County to join the army at Cambridge. He seems to have had authority given him to select the officers for the regiment. Edmund Phinney of Gorham, was appointed colonel and the

enlisting of men had commenced when it was discovered that Samuel March of Scarboro had also been authorized to raise a regiment in the county with authority to appoint his officers. The county could not at that time spare two regiments to go to Cambridge and this difficulty had to be arranged, so Col. Phinney went to Cambridge to appear before the committee and with him took the following letter from Gen. Preble.

FALMOUTH, May 15, 1775.

Honored Gentlemen:—These wait on you by Col. Phinney who brought me all the papers necessary for enlisting a Regiment in the County of Cumberland. I advised with the Committee of Correspondence who was of the opinion it would be difficult for our County to spare a Regiment to be moved out of the Province of Maine, as we lay much exposed to the Navy by sea, and the Indians and French on our back settlements, if they should be employed against us: but we would be glad to do everything in our power for the defence of our just rights and dearer liberties. Our men are zealous in the Cause of our Country, and ready to venture everything for the defence of it. Colonel March informs me your Honors have appointed him a colonel and gave him orders to raise a Regiment in this County, and to appoint all his officers: this he acquainted me with after I had delivered Colonel Phinney the papers back again which he brought me. It is impossible we can spare two Regiments out of this County, and they both made considerable progress: am much afraid there will be some difficulty in settling the affair. I am persuaded the men in general would prefer Colonel Phinney, and so should I for that reason as I look on Colonel Phinney to be equal to Colonel March in every respect.

Should have done myself the honor to have waited on you in person but am in a poor state of health and so exercised with the gout that I cannot bear my shoes. I purpose to visit the Camp

whenever I am able to undergo the fatigue of so long a journey. I wish courage and conduct in our officers, resolution and spirit of obedience in our soldiers, and a speedy end of our troubles.

I am your Honors' most obedient servant,

JEDEDIAH PREBLE.

The committee of safety sent an answer dated May 20, 1775, from Cambridge, in which they request him to stop enlistments in both regiments until it is found whether it would be necessary to take any men from this county. Soon after, there was probably an arrangement made to raise but one regiment with Edmund Phinney for its colonel, and Samuel March as lieutenant colonel.

The county convention of May 29, 1775, petitioned the Provincial Congress that Col. Phinney's regiment might be stationed at Falmouth, for the defense of the town and county.

In June, 1775, Col. Phinney again went to Cambridge with the following letter:—

FALMOUTH, June 14, 1775.

Hon. Sirs:—These wait on you by Col. Phinney who informs us he has ordered the men lately enlisted in this County to secure the cattle and sheep from the ravages of the cruisers from the navy but as no provision is made for their subsistence it cannot to do duty without. We refer you to Col. Phinney for particulars &c.

JEDEDIAH PREBLE,

ENOCH FREEMAN.

Col. Phinney presented himself to the Congress and the following appears on the records:—

June 21, 1775. Ordered that Col. Phinney be admitted into the house to inform the Congress of the state of the regiment enlisted in the County of Cumberland.

The next day the following order was passed : —

June 22, 1775. Ordered that Col. Phinney be directed to bring up to camp 400 men with effective fire-arms and that a time be limited to bring up 100 men, with effective fire arms, he in that case to be entitled to a Colonel's commission and not otherwise.

This order indicates that the Provincial Congress was impatient at the delay in the formation of this regiment, but in two days more, June 24, 1775, the Congress ordered that four hundred of this regiment, be marched to Cambridge and the balance to be stationed in Cumberland and Lincoln Counties. "as Jedediah Preble, Col. Enoch Freeman, and Maj. Mason Wheaton of St. George may think best." but the towns were ordered to supply the ammunition.

Col. Phinney returned to Falmouth and soon after the first of July, the companies commenced their march to Cambridge, and probably all the companies joined the regiment during July or August. While the arrangements were being made for the formation of the regiment, the battle of Bunker Hill was fought; and when they finally entered active service it must have been at a period of the greatest anxiety and excitement.

The army assembled at Cambridge was an unorganized and undisciplined body of men, brought together in a time of great excitement and alarm, but was composed of men animated with the noblest spirit, ready and willing to do their duty.

Of the uniforms of these men we know very little, but at that time probably had none. The Provincial Congress, July 5, 1775, resolved that thirty thousand

coats be provided to be apportioned to the towns in the colony. This would indicate that the regiment had at least uniformed coats some later. When Gen. Burgoyne surrendered to the American army, Oct. 17, 1777. very few of the soldiers of this colony had uniforms. The following is the description of the coats that were to be provided : —

That each coat be faced with the same kind of cloth which it was made ; that the coats be made in the common plain way without lappels, short, and with small folds of good plain cloth, preference given to manufactories of this country. That all the coats be buttoned with pewter buttons : that the buttons of each regiment have the number stamped on the face of them.

At this time there was no uniformity in the color of the cloth for the infantry, and it was not until October, 1779, that blue was adopted as the national color for the army uniforms, and not until 1782 that the Continental army was fully uniformed, on account of the poverty of the colonies.

The marching of a regiment to Boston in those days, before the time of the railroad and steamboat, cannot but be an interesting part of their service to their descendants. The roads were rough and hard to travel, but there was no other way but to march the entire distance. Men often, later in the war, started from these " eastern parts " and marched to the Hudson River to join the army ; those that wintered at Valley Forge, and those that later in the war served in the South all marched both ways.

From the journal of a soldier, we are enabled to follow Capt. David Bradish's company in their march

from Falmouth Neck to Cambridge Common to join their regiment in the army, showing that they subsisted at the taverns along their route, also the number of miles traveled each day. One company was probably marched at a time, as that was no doubt all the taverns could accommodate, and of course all the people along the way welcomed them, wished them Godspeed and a happy termination of their troubles.

Capt. David Bradish's company was preached to July 6, by Dr. Deane, and July 8. they started on their march towards Boston.

All the companies probably marched over the same rough roads, occupied about the same time in getting to Cambridge, and arrived in about the same condition.

Capt. Bradish's men started on their long march to Cambridge July 8, 1775, at eleven-thirty A. M., and arrived at Stroudwater at one o'clock, where they dined. At three o'clock they resumed their march, arrived at Milliken's tavern at Dunstan Corner, at sunset and staid all night.

Sunday, 9, they started at four o'clock and arrived at Patten's tavern, Arundel, at nine for breakfast. Set out at eleven got to Littlefield's tavern, where they dined at one o'clock. Started again at four, arrived at Morrell's tavern, Berwick, at sunset, where they staid that night.

Monday, 10, marched to Lord's tavern, Quampegan (Berwick), arriving at eight o'clock, and there had breakfast: resumed their march at ten o'clock, and dined at Hanson's tavern, Dover, N. H.; started again

at five and arrived at Durham Falls at eight o'clock, lodging at Adam's tavern.

Tuesday, 11, they started at daylight, arrived at New Market at eight, and had breakfast at Doe's tavern. Then set out at eleven, got to Exeter at twelve-thirty o'clock, dining at Gidding's tavern, resumed their march at five arriving at Kingston, N. H., at sunset, lodging at Parson's tavern.

Wednesday, 12, marched about sunrise and arrived at Plaistow, N. H., at seven where they had breakfast at Sawyer's tavern: set out at nine and got to Greenleaf's tavern, Haverhill, where they dined, and staid until the next morning, on account of a heavy shower in the afternoon.

Thursday, 13, at four o'clock they again started on their march, arrived at Stevens' tavern, Andover, at eight o'clock and had breakfast; resumed their march at nine-thirty o'clock, getting to "Deacon Bullard's" at twelve where they dined. Started at three-thirty o'clock going through Wilmington to Wyman's tavern, in Woburn, where they staid that night.

Friday, 14, the company resumed their march at four and arrived at Wetherby's tavern, Menotomy (probably Arlington now), at seven o'clock where they had breakfast and dinner. At four they again started, arriving at Cambridge at five o'clock where they built their tents for the night.

Saturday, 15, was spent in putting their camp into proper condition and as one of the company wrote in his journal, "Built our tents properly."

These tired and footsore men had been almost seven days from Falmouth, and were allowed one hundred and thirty miles travel, at one penny per mile, making an average march of about twenty miles per day.

On the arrival of Col. Phinney's regiment at Cambridge, they were at once in the presence of the enemy, being in sight of the British camps at Charlestown and Boston. The American camp about Boston, contained about seventeen thousand troops and was composed of habitations of every description, from the mud and log huts to the regulation canvas tents of the Rhode Islanders. Cambridge at that time had about fifteen hundred inhabitants.

Drake says that Col. Phinney and one hundred and sixty-eight men were at Cambridge, July 10, which indicate that probably three companies were there before the arrival of Capt. Bradish's, one being Capt. John Brackett's.

Col. Phinney's regiment was assigned to Gen. William Heath's brigade, who with Gen. Israel Putnam's brigade, comprised the center of the army, all under command of Gen. Putnam. This regiment was encamped near Fort Number 2, which was on the easterly side of Putnam Avenue, at its intersection with Franklin Street, in Cambridge.

Gen. Heath was a Roxbury man, and one of the earliest patriots. He was a friend of Gen. Warren, having been very active with him on the nineteenth of April, and had been selected as a competent officer to command a brigade in the new army. He became

a distinguished soldier, serving as a major-general in the militia, April 19, 1775, colonel of a Massachusetts regiment, May, 1775, brigadier-general June 22, 1775, major-general, August 9, 1776, and continued in the service until the close of the war. He died January 24, 1814, aged seventy-six years

Gen. Israel Putnam, "Old Put" the soldiers called him, the farmer soldier who left his plow in the furrow at the first news of the beginning of the war, must have led a charmed life to have escaped death so many times. His services to his country are well known. His energy, courage and patriotism make him the almost ideal patriot of those times. The inscription on his tomb describes well the man — "He dared to lead where any dared to follow." It must have been a severe trial to him, when in 1779 he was stricken with paralysis and prevented from participating in the final campaigns of the war. He lived until 1790.

John Adams proposed, in the Continental Congress, the adoption of the troops of the different colonies, then about Boston, as a "Continental Army," and George Washington of Virginia, was elected commander-in-chief, June 15, 1775, receiving his commission four days later. Gen. Washington arrived at Cambridge, in time to take command of the army July 3. His headquarters were at the house now known as the "Poet Longfellow's Home" in Cambridge, which was not far from the camp of this regiment. Under the "Washington Elm," on Cambridge Common, he first drew his sword in defense of the liberties of America.

When Washington arrived at Cambridge he wore his famous blue and buff uniform, and generally wore rich epaulettes, an elegant small sword, and carried habitually a pair of screw-barreled, silver-mounted pistols, with a dog's head carved on the handles. He sometimes wore a light blue ribbon across his breast to indicate his rank in the army.

Washington was six feet two inches in height, muscular, had a Roman nose, large hands and feet, and large blue eyes. One of the generals thus described his general appearance:—

His stature is noble and lofty, he is well made and exactly proportioned; his physiognomy mild and agreeable, but such as to render it impossible to speak particularly of any of his features, so that in quitting him you have only the recollection of a fine face. He has neither a grave nor a familiar air, his brow is sometimes marked with thought, but never with inquietude; in inspiring respect he inspires confidence, and his smile is always a smile of benevolence.

This was the man that this regiment loved and honored as their commander, and next to him they loved "Old Put," who was brusque, hearty, and honest, and at this time was fifty-seven years of age. His summer costume was a waistcoat without sleeves and across his brawny shoulders was thrown a broad leathern belt from which depended a hanger. It is said that he sometimes "swore big oaths," but he was a man of action and purpose.

A return made in July, 1775, gives the regiments composing Gen. Heath's Brigade and the number of men fit for duty; but it was before all the companies

had joined Col. Phinney's Regiment, which consisted of over five hundred men.

GEN. WILLIAM HEATH'S BRIGADE, JULY, 1775.

Gen. Heath's	Regt.	483	men.
Col. Patterson's	"	409	"
" Scamman's	"	456	"
" Phinney's	"	319	"
" Gerrish's	"	498	"
" Prescott's	"	430	"
Total		2595	"

Col. James Scamman's regiment was the 30th regiment of foot, from York County, and was at Cambridge before the battle of Bunker Hill, but took no active part in the battle because of a misunderstanding of orders.

Col. Edmund Phinney's regiment had enrolled five hundred and forty-nine men and the following was the roster of the regiment at Cambridge.

ROSTER OF THE 31ST REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1775.

Colonel, Edmund Phinney, Gorham.
 Lieut.-Col., Samuel March, Scarborough.
 Major, Jacob Brown, North Yarmouth.
 Adj't., George Smith, Scarborough.
 Quartermaster, Moses Banks, Scarborough.
 Surgeon, Stephen Swett, Gorham.
 Total 6 men.

CAPT. BRADISH CO., OF FALMOUTH.

Captain, David Bradish, Falmouth.
 1st Lieut., Bartholomew York, Falmouth.
 2d Lieut., Paul Ellis, Falmouth.
 Total 60 men.

CAPT. JOHN BRACKETT'S CO., OF FALMOUTH.

Captain, John Brackett, Falmouth.

1st Lieut., James Johnson, Falmouth.

2d Lieut., Jesse Partridge, Falmouth.

Total 61 men.

CAPT. SAMUEL NOYES' CO., OF FALMOUTH.

Captain, Samuel Noyes, Falmouth.

1st Lieut., Josiah Baker, Falmouth.

2d Lieut., Joshua Merrill, Falmouth.

Total 47 men.

CAPT. HART WILLIAMS' CO., OF GORHAM.

Captain, Hart Williams, Gorham.

1st Lieut., William McLellan, Gorham.

2d Lieut., Carey McLellan, Gorham.

Total 53 men.

CAPT. WENTWORTH STUART'S CO., OF GORHAM, STANDISH,
AND WINDHAM.

Captain, Wentworth Stuart, Gorham.

1st Lieut., Jonathan Sawyer, Gorham.

2d Lieut., Caleb Rowe, Standish.

Total 51 men.

CAPT. MOSES MERRILL'S CO., OF NEW GLOUCESTER, AND GRAY.

Captain, Moses Merrill, New Gloucester.

1st Lieut., Noah Walker, New Gloucester.

2d Lieut., Nathaniel Haskell, New Gloucester.

Total 55 men.

CAPT. JOHN WORTHLEY'S CO., OF NORTH YARMOUTH, &C.

Captain, John Worthley, North Yarmouth.

1st Lieut., Bradbury True, North Yarmouth.

2d Lieut., Crispus Graves, North Yarmouth.

Total 49 men.

CAPT. ABRAHAM TYLER'S CO., OF SCARBOROUGH.

Captain, Abraham Tyler, Scarborough.

1st Lieut., Elisha Meserve, Scarborough.

2d Lieut., Moses McKenney, Scarborough.

Total 56 men.

CAPT. JOHN RICE'S CO., OF SCARBOROUGH.

Captain, John Rice, Scarboro.

1st Lieut., Silas Burbank, Scarboro.

2d Lieut., Edward Milliken, Scarboro.

Total 49 men.

CAPT. SAMUEL DUNN'S CO., OF CAPE ELIZABETH.

Captain, Samuel Dunn, Cape Elizabeth.

1st Lieut., Ebenezer Newell, Cape Elizabeth.

2d Lieut., Samnel Thomes, Stroudwater.

Total 62 men.

The regiment had commissioned officers, 36

Non-commissioned officers and privates, 513

Total 549 men

Col. Phinney's regiment at once, on their arrival in camp, assumed the dangers and responsibilities of soldiers. They participated in the skirmishes and picket firing and saw many killed and wounded about them, but during their entire service they saw no great or decisive battle.

The history of a regiment, written at so late a period after its war-service, must of necessity be deficient in many details, and the facts of the principle events have been gathered from so many sources, principally manuscripts, that it is hardly possible to give references.

THE first important event after the arrival of the regiment at Cambridge was the burning of Boston lighthouse by our troops to prevent British warships from coming into the harbor. At that time the harbor was full of the enemy's vessels which annoyed our army with their guns, but to the relief of our soldiers eleven sailed away July 24. Of course in an undisciplined army like this, there was a great deal of anxiety and excitement; consequently they were often alarmed, called to quarters, and sometimes slept on their arms for fear of a sudden attack.

About one o'clock July 31, there was an alarm, all the drums beat to arms and this regiment turned out and manned Fort No 2. The British marched out to Roxbury, burned a house and barn, but our soldiers drove them back into Boston. A lad, about sixteen, who belonged to the Marblehead regiment, was killed. The enemy kept up a continual firing with cannon and small arms until morning. The British having rebuilt Boston light, our soldiers destroyed it the second time. The same day Gen. Gage sent out a flag of truce for a cessation of hostilities for six days, which was not granted and the rambling battle went on, our army strengthening their works in the meantime.

About the first of August Morgan's riflemen commenced to arrive in camp from the South and attracted considerable attention. They came in detachments and were very expert marksmen. Their uniform consisted of white or drab linen or cotton hunting-shirts with pants of the same material, trimmed with the same cloth raveled out, making a kind of fringe.

They wore skull caps trimmed with the same fringe, and altogether their appearance was very striking. They had marched, it has been stated, six hundred miles in twenty-one days (which was on an average about twenty-eight and one-half miles per day), to aid our forefathers, proved themselves brave and fearless patriots, and became the sharpshooters of the army.

Our regiment, in August, was under fire almost every day.

Sundays the regiment attended religious worship and generally had a sermon preached. Parson Ephraim Clark, of Cape Elizabeth, went to Cambridge and remained "a spell" in the latter part of August and the early part of September, encouraging the soldiers and conducting their meetings.

Many citizens of Falmouth visited the army at Cambridge, bringing letters and messages to the soldiers. Some of these visitors served as substitutes for their friends, allowing them to visit their homes for a few days.

Among those who visited the regiment from Falmouth were Peter Warren, Enoch Ilsley, Richard Codman, Joseph H. Ingraham, Brackett Marston, Enoch Moody, John Archer, Benjamin Titcomb, Jacob Adams, Zebulon Bishop, Paul Cammett, Stephen Tukey, Aaron Chamberlain, Benjamin Mussy, Mr. Randall, William Owen, Nicholas Hodges, John Thrasher, John Frothingham, Amos Lunt, Joseph Berry, Dr. Lowther, John Rolfe, Cutting Noyes and Thomas Saunders.

August twenty-second was probably remembered for a long time by the men of the regiment because they

were that day mustered and Enoch Ilsley of Falmouth "treated" the entire regiment. This was not a treat of champagne, but probably good old New England rum.

Lieut. York, of Capt. Bradish's company, with thirty-seven men mounted guard at Gen. Washington's headquarters, now the Longfellow house at Cambridge, September 16. This was probably a proud day for these soldiers from Falmouth Neck. The next day Messrs. Owen and Burns came from Falmouth with clothing for the soldiers, which was much needed to make them comfortable.

During September some of the men of the regiment enlisted to man the floating batteries, and some of Capt. Bradish's company guarded Dr. Church; and November 15, the record says, that this regiment "took Dr. Church to guard." Dr. Benjamin Church, Jr., was an accomplished physician, poet and scholar and was appointed director general of the medical staff after the arrival of Washington. He was a member of the committee of correspondence and the Provincial Congress, and was convicted of holding secret correspondence with the British, informing them of the movements of our army. He was exiled and the vessel that bore him towards the West Indies was never heard from. This was a famous case and created great excitement at the time, as Dr. Church had been a trusted officer and an intimate friend of the leading patriots.

From the journal of William Moody, a soldier in Capt. Bradish's company, we make the following extracts in regard to some of the service of the regi-

ment. Mr. Moody served several years in the army and belongs on the list of Falmouth patriots. He must have been a thoughtful man to have recorded his observations for the use of those that were to come after him. These extracts give additional information not given in the general movements of the regiment.

July 16th, Sunday. Heard a large firing in Boston by the troops.

“ 17th, Making cartridges. This afternoon was fired in Boston by the shipping eleven cannon.

“ 18th, A declaration from the Continental Congress was read on Prospect Hill.

From the journal of Lieut. Paul Lunt of Newburyport we have a fuller account of the above. He wrote :—

A manifesto from the Grand Continental Congress was read by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, Chaplain of the Connecticut forces on Prospect Hill, in Charlestown, to those troops encamped upon and near said Hill. Our standard was presented in the midst of the regiments with this inscription upon it, “Appeal to Heaven,” after which Mr. Leonard made a short prayer, and then we were dismissed by a discharge of a cannon, three cheers and a warhoop by the Indians.

July 19th, A sergeant of the Regulars' guard spoke with our sentry with a message. Gen. Putnam went down to the lines to meet Burgoyne.

“ 20th, This P. M., was fired in Boston 18 cannon.

“ 21st, 20 of our company and 200 of our regiment went over to Winter Hill to entrench.

“ 22d, Our regiment marched to Cambridge Common in order to pass muster. The money not being ready adjourned to next week.

“ 23d, Last night about 12 o'clock, there was an alarm and our regiment mustered and turned out, doubled our guard and laid upon our arms all night.

July 24th, Our regiment went upon Winter Hill to work entrenching and from there to Mystic to make gab-buns (gabions) this afternoon.

“ 25th, They were mustered and paid off. Last night a man was killed on Prospect Hill by snapping a gun carelessly.

“ 28th, Yesterday a ship fired a cannon and killed an indian at Roxbury.

“ 30th, Some riflemen went down to keep sentry last night. They killed 5 or 6 Regulars and the Captain. The Regulars firing all the forenoon by divisions.

“ 31st, Our people took 25 Regulars and 12 Tories and carried them to Worcester.

Aug. 1st, Our people hoisted a liberty pole¹ on Prospect Hill and a flag upon it. Fired a 24 pounder at the ship but did no damage.

“ 3d, Firing cannon from a floating battery.

“ 4th, Last night 700 men went from Roxbury to entrench on the Neck. Four of our men enlisted to man a whaleboat.

“ 7th, Last night the regulars landed at Chelsea, 150 in in number, and burnt a house and stack of hay. Our people fired 13 cannon at them and drove them back.

“ 9th, The Riflemen took 8 Regulars on Roxbury Neck this P. M.

“ 12th, Twenty-one cannon fired at Castle William.

“ 13th, Last night 3 regulars ran away from Boston.

“ 16th, Last night a man swam out of Boston to our sentry at Lechmere Point. Short allowance.

“ 25th, We heard Gage was coming out to-day. Firing in Boston by Divisions. We heard firing by the sentry on Ploughed Hill. A ship arrived and they fired 24 cannon.

¹This liberty pole was a mast that came out of a schooner that was burned at Chelsea, and was seventy-six feet high.

- Aug. 26th, Four men belonging to Gage's floating battery swam to Chelsea. They fired cannon and small arms at them but did not hurt them.
- " 27th, The Regulars began to fire on Ploughed Hill from Bunker Hill and the floating batteries with their cannon. Killed one Adj't. one private and one indian. Wounded a Rifleman in the leg.
- " 30th, Several bombs thrown onto Ploughed Hill.
- " 31st, Last night and this morning the Regulars threw bombs into the breast-works on Ploughed Hill. Sixty-three of our regiment went over to Ploughed Hill to keep sentry.
- Sept. 1st, Bombs thrown on Ploughed Hill. Cannonaded Roxbury. Killed of the enemy 5. 2 of ours.
- " 2nd, Killed one of our men on Ploughed Hill.
- " 4th, The enemy bombarding Ploughed Hill. No damage.
- " 11th, Took 6 regulars and brought them to headquarters.
- " 21st, The enemy bombarded all day.
- " 23d, 25 men drummed out of service from Marblehead.
- " 29th, Lieut. York, with 8 men out of our company to go in the floating battery.
- Oct. 2nd, We put up a liberty pole, hoisted a flag and fired a gun.
- " 3d, Yesterday 60 men drafted to try the boats, overloaded one boat, came near sinking her.
- " 4th, A sergt. from the Regulars ran away and brought his halbert and £30, with him.
- " 31st, Digging well for the barracks.
- Nov. 5th, They sent from Falmouth for the regiment to come there. (This was on account of the alarm of November 1.)
- " 9th, About 1500 Gageites landed at Lechmere Point to steal cattle. Our people resisted and had an engagement which lasted an hour.¹
- " 23d, This morning we hoisted a large new flag on Prospect Hill.

¹ On account of the high tide at that time, our soldiers were obliged to resist the British standing in the water up to their waists.

The author of this diary when writing "Regulars" meant the British soldiers, "Gage" was the British general and the "Riflemen" must have been the Morgan Riflemen.

When the British ship *Cerberus*, that had participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, came and threatened Falmouth Neck, November 1, 1775, Enoch Moody, chairman of the town committee, wrote Gen. Washington under date of November 2, informing him of the arrival of that man-of-war, with four hundred men on board, and asked for "a person of martial spirit" to take command of the defense of the town. Probably on receipt of the letter Col. Phinney was ordered to Falmouth Neck, and arrived before November 6, and took command until the arrival of Gen. Joseph Frye, November 25, who had been assigned to this station. The committee requested that Col. Phinney's regiment be ordered to Falmouth, but that request was not granted.

Col. Phinney, while in command at Falmouth, received the following letter from Gen. Washington, which manifests the anxiety he felt for the safety of the town. Falmouth Neck, now Portland, was indebted to Col. Phinney for his services during this alarm, and his presence probably allayed the fears of the inhabitants.

CAMBRIDGE, NOV. 6, 1775.

SIR: Having received a letter from Mr. Enoch Moody chairman of the committee of Falmouth that the inhabitants of that town are greatly alarmed by the arrival of the *Cerberus* man of war and are under great apprehensions that some of the King's troops will be landed there, it is my desire that you raise

all the force you can and give the Town any assistance in your power. The difficulty of removing troops after they have made a lodgement or got possession of a place is too obvious to be mentioned. You will therefore use every possible method to prevent their effecting that or penetrating into the country, until you have further orders.

I am sir your very humble servant

GEO. WASHINGTON.

To Col. Edmund Phinney at Falmouth.

Probably after the arrival of Gen. Frye, November 25, Col. Phinney joined his regiment at Cambridge, informed the anxious soldiers what the situation was on Falmouth Neck, how the town had narrowly escaped another attack, and but for the brave yeomanry of Falmouth and vicinity, who decided to defend the ruins of the town to the bitter end, the entire settlement might have been destroyed.

The question "Will the Yankees fight?" was settled at Bunker Hill, and ever afterwards the British respected their presence: so the commander of the Cerberus, with the lesson he learned there, decided it was safest to sail away. Falmouth people had also learned a lesson; the experience was the most bitter for them; but the patriots then and there decided that they never would again stand idly by and let a British ship burn their town without some resistance.

In the latter part of November, Capt. Manley captured the British ship London, bound for Boston, having on board twenty-five hundred stands of arms a number of cannon and some mortars, including the thirteen-inch brass mortar "Congress." This was a fortunate capture for our cause. It is related that

when the brass mortar arrived in camp that there was great rejoicing. It was placed on its bed on Cambridge Common, and "Old Put mounted astride with a bottle of rum in his hand, stood parson, while Godfather Mifflin gave it the name Congress." Mifflin was quartermaster-general of the army. The mortar was eventually placed at Lechmere's Point and burst at the second or third firing, in the bombardment of Boston in March, 1776. About a week after the above capture, another vessel was taken loaded with clothing for the king's troops which was another help to the Americans.

In this campaign, Gen. Washington had done all he could to organize and discipline the army and cause the British to evacuate Boston, but was afraid to bring on a decisive battle with his army in such a destitute condition, and seeing the season passing with no progress he was much disturbed in his mind. He wrote a letter to Congress under date of September 20, 1775, from which the following extract is taken:—

It gives me great distress to oblige me to solicit the attention of the honorable Congress to the state of this army, in terms which imply the slightest apprehension of being neglected. But my situation is inexpressably distressing, to see winter fast approaching upon a naked army; the time of their service within a few weeks of expiring; and no provision yet made for such important events. Added to these, the military chest is totally exhausted: the Paymaster has not a single dollar in hand. The Commissary General assures me he has strained his credit for the subsistence of the army to the utmost. The Quartermaster General is in precisely the same situation; and the greater part of the troops are in a state not far from mutiny upon a deduction from their stated allowance.

Gen. Washington, in this letter, described the exact situation, but many in the colonies were dissatisfied because so little had been accomplished, which was perfectly natural, but they were not familiar with the embarrassments that surrounded Washington, or they would not have expressed themselves in the manner they did. John Adams, then in Philadelphia, getting uneasy at the apparent inaction of the army, wrote Mercy Warren in November, that Mrs. Washington was going to Cambridge, and he hoped she might prove to have ambition enough for her husband's glory to give occasion to the Lord to have mercy on the souls of Howe and Burgoyne. Martha Washington arrived in Cambridge December 11, 1775.

The Continental Congress, in November 1775, authorized the raising of a regular army of Continentals for one year's service from January 1, 1776, although urged to make their term longer. This army consisted of one regiment of artillery and twenty-six regiments of foot or infantry. This was the beginning of the Continental army, the birthday being January 1, 1776, and their time to expire December 31, of the same year. These regiments were numbered from one to twenty-seven, but are known better by their colonel's name.

Gen. Washington, in organizing the Continental army, recommended Col. Edmund Phinney as a suitable man to be colonel of one of the new regiments, and he received his commission as the colonel of the 18th Continental regiment. He enlisted the same field and staff officers that had served with him

in the 31st regiment, but there were many changes in the company officers and men. The new regiment consisted of but eight companies, while the old regiment had ten, which was the organization decided upon probably by Washington, and they were mustered into service January 1, 1776, on which date was raised the Federal flag, the first over the American camp, which consisted of thirteen stripes and a British union.

About December 31, 1775, the men of the 31st regiment were discharged from the service and those that had not re-enlisted returned to their homes. Many of the soldiers who had re-enlisted were given furloughs to visit their homes to arrange their affairs before the opening of another campaign. This regiment retired from the service with credit to itself and to the District of Maine which it represented.

These early regiments represented the pure patriotism of the people, they had no bounties, furnished their arms and equipments and were anxious to strike the first blow for their country's liberty. They were used to hardship, and fear was unknown to them. The older men were used to warfare, as they had been accustomed from their earliest boyhood to defend their homes against a savage foe, and many had been at Louisburg with Sir William Pepperell, or had heard their fathers tell of the wonderful success of that expedition. These brave men had resolved when they entered the army that they would have liberty if it had to be purchased by their own blood, and it must have been with feelings of

regret that this regiment should leave the service with so little accomplished.

When this regiment retired there were but nine thousand troops in the service, they were confronted by powerful enemy, and Lossing says in summing up the situation at this time, "The disastrous campaign at the north deepened the gloom that brooded over the colonists and the year 1775 closed without much hope for the success of the Americans."

"A Muster Roll of the Field and Staff Officers in ye Regiment of Foot (31st) in ye Colony service to the first of August, 1775."

		ENTERED SERVICE.
Edmund Phinney,	Colonel,	April 24, 1775.
Samuel March,	Lient. Col.,	" 24, "
Jacob Brown,	Major,	" 24, "
George Smith,	Adj't.,	May 7, "
Moses Banks,	Qr. Master,	" 7, "
Stephen Swett,	Surgeon,	" 7, "

Mass. Archives, Vol. 26, page 272.

COL. EDMUND PHINNEY.

Col. Phinney was of good Pilgrim and fighting stock. His father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and great-great grandfather were all named John Phinney. The earliest John Phinney was at Plymouth, Mass., before 1638. Col. Phinney's ^{great} grandfather was a soldier in the Swamp Fight in the King Philip war in 1675. His father, Capt. John Phinney, came from Barnstable, Mass., to Falmouth, and was the first settler of Gorham, Me., May 26, 1736. He was a captain in the French and Indian war, and was "a man of sagacity, steadiness, courage and integrity."

Col. Phinney's mother was Martha Coleman. He was born at Barnstable, July 27, 1723; came with his father to Gorham and felled the first tree in the township, which was a large bass tree on the site of his father's house. When Col. Phinney was a young man he was one evening at a distance from the fort in pursuit of the cows when a party of Indians in ambush fired upon him, and four balls struck him, breaking his arm and otherwise severely wounding him. He saved his gun and reached the fort. He went to Falmouth accompanied by Hugh McLellan and Eliphalet Watson when Dr. Coffin set his arm and attended to his wounds and they returned home the next day.

Col. Phinney was a sergeant in Capt. George Berry's company, May 19, 1746 to Jan. 19, 1747, also in Capt. Daniel Hill's company from March to December, 1748. He joined the Windham church Feb. 14, 1748, but was dismissed to join the Gorham church Dec. 23, 1750. He was a captain in Col. Samuel Waldo Jr.'s regiment about 1764, in the militia in 1772, and colonel of the 31st regiment April 24, 1775. He was commissioned colonel of the 18th Continental regiment Jan. 1, 1776, taking part in the siege of Boston and the Ticonderoga campaign of 1776, retiring from the service Dec. 31, 1776.

Col. Phinney enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens and served them as selectman, justice, committee of safety, member of Provincial Congress, representative to the General Court and ruling elder of the Congregational church. He was a zealous patriot, and to him every man was for our liberties or against them, and he wished every Tory banished from the land.

Col. Phinney married first, about 1751, Elizabeth ^{T. Mearns} —, who had eight children, and died Aug. 6, 1795, aged sixty-five years. He married second, Nov. 21, 1796, Sarah Stevens, and died at Gorham, Dec. 15, 1808, aged eighty-five years, a respected citizen. He was a man of integrity, unsullied character and generous hospitality, and an honor to the town he served so long and well.

LIEUT.-COL. SAMUEL MARCH.

Lieut.-Col. March was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Small) March of Kittery; married Jan. 27, 1752, Anna Libby, born Nov. 17, 1734, a daughter of John and Keziah (Hubbard) Libby of Scarborough, and they had fourteen children. He entered the service in this regiment April 24, 1775, and was also lieutenant-colonel of the 18th Continental regiment in 1776. He was a prominent man in Scarborough, and a member of the Provincial Congress. He was a cordwainer and later an innkeeper near Oak Hill. His three sons served in the war, and four of his daughters married Revolutionary soldiers. He died in 1804.

MAJ. JACOB BROWN.

Maj. Brown belonged in North Yarmouth and had been a lieutenant in Col. Samuel Waldo Jr.'s regiment in 1764. He entered the service in this regiment April 24, 1775, served as major in the 18th Continental regiment in 1776, and also in Col. Jonathan Mitchell's regiment in the Bagaduce expedition in 1779. He married, July 13, 1743, Lydia Weare, daughter of Capt. Peter and Sarah (Felt) Weare.

ADJT. GEORGE SMITH.

Adjt. Smith entered the service in this regiment May 7, 1775, and served in the same capacity in Col. Phinney's 18th Continental regiment in 1776. He was a captain in Col. Joseph Vose's 1st Massachusetts regiment Jan. 1, 1777, and resigned May 3, 1779.

QUARTERMASTER MOSES BANKS.

Quartermaster Banks was from Scarborough, and was a surveyor. He entered the service in this regiment May 7, 1775, and served in the same capacity in Col. Phinney's 18th Continental regiment until July 24, 1776. He married Nov., 1754, Phebe Curtis, and came to Scarborough about 1760. He died at Saco, Oct. 9, 1823, aged ninety-one years. She died April 4, 1814. They had nine children.

SURGEON STEPHEN SWETT.

Surgeon Swett came from Exeter, N. H., and was the first physician in Gorham, Me. He married before he came to Gorham, Sarah, who was said to have been a sister to Lieut.-Col. Winborn Adams, of Durham, N. H., who was killed in the battle of Stillwater, Sept. 19, 1777. They had six children at Gorham and probably lived also in Otisfield, Buckfield and Windham. He entered the service May 7, 1775.

CAPT. DAVID BRADISH'S COMPANY.

This was a Falmouth company and many of these soldiers became prominent citizens of the town in after years. Most of the men served in other regiments and several became commissioned officers.

Capt. David Bradish entered the service April 24, 1775, as captain, and served in this regiment until Dec. 31, 1775. He was commissioned major Jan. 1, 1777, in Col. Timothy Bigelow's 15th Massachusetts regiment, and resigned July 21, 1777. He married July 19, 1767, Abigail Merrill, and died in 1818.

First Lieut. Bartholomew York entered the service April 24, 1775, joined the 18th Continental regiment, Jan. 1, 1776, and was made captain May 18, 1776.

Second Lieut. Paul Ellis entered the service April 24, 1775, and served in this company until Dec. 31, 1775; then was captain in Col. Jacob French's regiment, marched from Falmouth, Feb. 13, 1776, and took part in the siege of Boston, then was captain, Jan. 1, 1777, in Col. Timothy Bigelow's 15th Massachusetts regiment, took part in the Saratoga campaign, spent the winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge, and was killed in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778. His leg was struck by a cannon ball and he bled to death before assistance arrived. He married Mary Noyes, May 19, 1766, and she married May 3, 1787, Capt. Isaac Parsons of New Gloucester, Me.

Henry Sewall was born in York, Me., Oct. 24, 1752, and was a mason by trade. He was made ensign in September, and served until Dec. 31, then became ensign in Capt. Tobias Fernald's Company, in the 18th Continental regiment, Jan. 1, 1776, made second lieutenant Nov. 6, promoted first lieutenant Nov. 13, and served until Dec. 31. He was appointed first lieutenant in the 12th Massachusetts regiment, Jan. 1,

1777, and was made, Feb 9, 1778, muster master of De Kalb's division; appointed captain April 1, 1779, transferred to the 2nd Massachusetts regiment May 3, 1782, and major and aid-de-camp to Gen. Heath Feb. 5, 1781, and served to June 1783. He settled at Hallowell, Me., and served as town clerk thirty-five years, clerk of the District Court of Maine 1789-1818, register of deeds 1799-1816, and was brigadier-general and major-general of the militia. He died at Augusta, Me., Sept. 4, 1845, aged ninety-two years, a much respected citizen.

Isaac Child became second lieutenant, in Col. Francis' 11th Massachusetts regiment, in 1777, took part in the Saratoga campaign, and was at Valley Forge. He resigned March 28, 1779.

Zachariah Newell became a sergeant in Capt. Benjamin Hooper's company in 1776, lieutenant in Capt. John Wentworth's Seacoast company, 1777, in the 11th Massachusetts regiment 1780, and was transferred to the 10th Massachusetts regiment Jan. 1st, 1781.

"Muster Roll of the Company under the command of Capt. David Bradish in Col. Phinney's 31st Regt. of Foot to the first of August, 1775."

ALL FROM FALMOUTH.

		ENLISTED.
David Bradish,	Capt.,	April 24, 1775.
Bartholomew York,	1st Lieut.,	" 24, "
Paul Ellis,	2nd "	" 24, "
William Farrington,	1st Sergt.,	May 12, "
Caleb Carter,	2 "	" 12, "
Levi Merrill,	3 "	" 12, "
Abner Dow,	4 "	" 12, "
Henry Sewall,	1 Corp.,	" 12, "
Isaac Childs,	2 "	" 12, "
Daniel Mussey,	3 "	" 12, "
Richard Gooding,	4 "	" 12, "
Jonathan Rand,	Drum Major,	" 12, "
Joseph Harsey,	Fifer,	" 23, "

PRIVATES.

Benjamin Tukey,	" 12, "
Benjamin Scolly,	" 12, "
Daniel Gookin,	" 12, "
Cornelius Bramhall,	" 12, "
Abijah Parker,	" 12, "
Abijah Pool,	" 12, "
Zachariah Nowell,	" 12, "
William Hutchinson,	" 12, "
Jacob Amey,	" 12, "
Moses Grant,	" 12, "

Charles Knight,	May 12, 1775.
Matthias Haynes,	" 12, "
Enoch Moody,	" 12, "
William Moody,	" 12, "
Lemuel Gooding,	" 12, "
Moses Burdick,	" 12, "
Ebenezer Clough,	" 12, "
John Pettengill,	" 12, "
James McManners,	" 12, "
Jonathan Gardner,	" 12, "
John Clough,	" 12, "
Thomas Paine,	" 12, "
Ebenezer Newman,	" 12, "
Daniel Green,	" 12, "
Joshua Robinson,	" 12, "
Joseph Barbour,	" 12, "
Josiah Shaw,	" 12, "
Joshua Berry,	" 13, "
Samuel Dow,	" 13, "
Tobias Pillsbury,	" 13, "
Thomas Cavanak,	" 13, "
Loring Cushing,	" 13, "
Zachariah Baker,	" 16, "
Daniel Marston,	" 16, "
Henry Flood,	" 16, "
James Flood,	" 17, "
Joseph Thomes,	" 17, "
Samuel Cates,	" 17, "
John McIntosh,	" 20, "
John Bailey,	" 23, "
Philip Fowler,	" 23, "
Joseph Cox,	" 23, "
George Bell,	" 23, "
John Pennyman,	" 23, "
John Scott,	" 23, "
Benjamin Randall,	" 23, "
¹ Richard Conden,	" 23, "

¹ Enlisted in Arnold's Canada expedition September 8.

From this muster-roll we find every man including the officers, but not including the drummer and fifer, had a cartridge box, all had bayonets to their guns, excepting four and all allowed one hundred and thirty miles travel from Falmouth Neck to Cambridge. The captain and lieutenants carried guns, which was the common practice in the army. The men mostly furnished themselves with guns, bayonets and cartridge boxes, but a number were furnished by the selectmen. An October return of this company is in Mass. Archives Vol. 56, p. 209.

CAPT. JOHN BRACKETT'S COMPANY.

Capt. Brackett entered active service the day of the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington, and April 24, 1775, commenced to raise a company for this regiment, which he marched to Cambridge, July 3. He was son of Anthony Brackett and lived at Saccarappa, but died at Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 24, 1775. He married (1) Sarah Knight, daughter of Nathan Knight, Feb. 14, 1733; married (2) Widow Mary (Proctor) Hicks; she married (3) in 1776, Peltiah March of Saccarappa, and died at Otisfield, Maine, Nov. 21, 1817, aged seventy-three years.

Lieut. James Johnson lived at Stroudwater and became captain after the death of Capt. Brackett. He was a major in 1st Cumberland County regiment 1778, and in Col. Nathaniel Jordan's regiment in 1779, also in Col. Joseph Prime's regiment in 1780. He was the son of James and Jane Johnson, and was born March 22, 1735; married Elizabeth Porterfield, born in 1738, and died Sept. 14, 1812, and he died in Poland, June 16th, 1831, aged ninety-six years.

Lieut. Jesse Partridge first lived in Saccarappa, and then moved to Stroudwater, where his house is still standing. He also served as captain six months in Col. Groaton's regiment in Washington's army on the Hudson River in 1778. He died Dec. 31, 1795, aged fifty-three years.

Sergt. Daniel Lunt became captain in the 11th Massachusetts regiment and served until June 3, 1783.

Sergt. Archelaus Lewis, served also in the 18th Continental regiment in 1776, and was lieutenant and adjutant in Col. Vose's regiment 1777-1779.

Corp. James Means served also as ensign in the 18th Continental regiment, lieutenant in Col. Brewer's regiment, captain in Col. Sprout's 12th Massachusetts regiment, was transferred to the 2nd Massachusetts regiment Jan. 1, 1781, and served until Nov. 3, 1783.

Stephen Manchester, a private in Capt. Brackett's Co., was one of the best known men in the regiment. He was then fifty-eight years of age, and it was he who killed the Indian chief Polin, at Windham, in 1756, which gave peace and happiness to the settlers of the border towns in Cumberland County.

Stephen Manchester served in Capt. George Berry's and Capt. Daniel Hill's companies of Indian scouts in 1747 and 1748, and probably as a scout at other times. Besides his service in this regiment he served in Col. Phinney's 18th Continental regiment through the siege of Boston, and was discharged in August. He enlisted for three years, Jan. 1, 1777, in Col. Joseph Vose's 1st Massachusetts regiment and served the entire time of service. He died at Windham, June 24, 1807, aged ninety years.

"Muster Roll of Capt. John Brackett's Company in the 31st Regt of Foot in the Continental Army at Cambridge. Fort No. 2"

ENLISTED.			
John Brackett,	Capt ,	Falmouth,	April 24.
James Johnson,	1st Lieut.	"	" 24
Jesse Partridge,	2d "	"	" 24
Daniel Lunt,	Sergt ,	"	May 10
Morris Clark,	"	"	" 10
Joshua Stevens,	"	"	" 18
Archelaus Lewis,	"	"	" 10
Charles Frost,	Corp.,	"	" 21
James Doughty,	"	"	" 21
James Means,	"	"	" 12
Enoch Knight,	"	"	" 12
Zebulon Knight,	Drummer,	"	" 21
Joseph Knight,	Fifer,	"	" 18

PRIVATES.

John Blair,	Falmouth,	May 16
Jeremiah Brackett,	"	" 16
George Crockett,	"	" 12
Moses Gammon,	"	" 10
George Hammond,	"	" 12
Pearson Huntress,	"	" 21
George Johnson Jr.,	"	" 10
John Knight,	"	" 21
Stephen Marriner,	"	" 10
Uriah Nason,	"	" 10
David Partridge,	"	" 18
Jeremiah Pennell,	"	" 10
John Porterfield,	"	" 10
Joseph Quimby,	"	" 10
Enoch Riggs,	"	" 12
Elias Starbird,	"	" 10
Samuel Starbird,	"	" 12
Elijah Ward,	"	" 14
Henry Webb,	"	" 12
John Webb,	"	" 10
Mark Wilson.	"	" 18
Stephen Manchester,	Windham,	" 12
Josiah Peabody,	Gorham,	" 16
James Brackett,	Falmouth,	" 12
William Brackett.	"	" 12
George Douty,	"	" 17
Daniel Gould,	"	" 10
Samuel Hicks,	"	" 16
John Huston,	"	" 17

Joseph Johnson,	Falmouth,	May 12
John Lunt,	"	" 10
John McDonald,	"	" 12
Amos Noyes,	"	" 10
Nathan Partridge,	"	" 12
Joseph Pennell,	"	" 14
John Priest,	"	" 10
John Robinson,	"	" 21
John Sawyer,	"	" 17
John Starbird,	"	" 10
John Thomes Jr ,	"	" 10
Adrial Warren,	"	" 10
James Webb,	"	" 10
Joseph Wilson,	"	" 17
Daniel Crockett,	Windham,	" 12
John Loring,	"	" 16
James Westmore.	Gorham,	" 13
John Warren Jr.,	Falmouth,	" 10
¹ John Hammond,	"	" 12

¹ Entered the Artillery July 25. — Mass. Archives, Vol. 56, page 215.

CAPT. SAMUEL NOYES' COMPANY.

This was a Falmouth company and was probably from that part of the town now Deering, Westbrook and Falmouth.

Capt. Samuel Noyes entered the service April 24, 1775. He married Mary Merrill in 1750. He was a member of the committee of safety and a prominent man.

First Lieut. Josiah Baker entered the service May 15, 1775. He married Nov 13, 1760, Susannah Gibbs

Second Lieut. Joshua Merrill entered the service May 15, 1775. He married in 1755 Mary Winslow.

A Muster Roll of Capt Samuel Noyes' Company in the 31st Regiment of Foot in the Continental Army. Encamped at Cambridge Fort No 2

ENLISTED.			
Samuel Noyes,	Capt ,	Falmouth,	April 24, 1775.
Josiah Baker,	1st Lieut.,	"	May 15, "
Joshua Merrill,	2nd Lieut.,	"	" 15, "
Humphrey Merrill,	Sergt.,	"	" 15, "
Daniel Merrill,	"	"	" 15, "
William Cobb,	"	"	" 15, "

Stephen Merrill,	Sergt.,	Falmouth,	May 15, "
Moses Adams,	Corp.,	"	" 15, "
Enoch Merrill,	"	"	June 20, "
Amos Merrill,	"	"	May 15, "
Daniel Hunt,	"	Brunswick,	June 20, "
Samuel Pool,	Drummer,	Falmouth,	July 11, "
Joseph Dearing,	Fifer,	"	" 8, "

PRIVATES.

Moses Blanchard,	Falmouth,	May 15, "
Anthony Mors,	"	" 15, "

(enlisted in Arnold's Canada Expedition Sept. 6th)

Jonathan Sharp,	Falmouth,	" 15, "
Jacob Knight,	"	" 15, "
Moses Merrill,	"	" 15, "
Mark Mors,	"	" 15, "
Samuel Noyes, Jr.,	"	" 15, "
William Buxton,	"	" 15, "
Moses Sweet,	"	" 15, "
John Colley,	" died Sept 21st,	" 15, "
William Colley,	"	" 15, "
Rowland Davis,	"	" 15, "
Silas Merrill,	"	" 15, "
Israel Colley,	"	" 15, "
Richard Sweetser,	North Yarmouth,	June 10, "
Nathan Merrill,	Falmouth,	" 20, "
Nathaniel Merrill,	" discharged Sept. 21st	" 20, "
John Whitney,	"	" 20, "
Josiah Clark,	"	" 20, "
John York, Jr.,	"	" 20, "
Peater Stewart,	"	" 22, "
Caleb Woodsum,	"	" 22, "
David McIntire,	"	" 23, "
Joseph Green,	"	" 23, "
James Frank,	"	" 23, "
Moses Twitchell,	New Boston, (Gray),	July 8, "
John Daey,	North Yarmouth,	" 8, "
Benjamin Field,	Falmouth,	" 10, "
John York,	"	" 11, "
Able Bathorick,	Andover,	" 13, "
Benja. Hardison,	Berwick,	" 15, "
James Breedean,	"	" 15, "
Eben Jones,	"	" 15, "
Stewart Porter,	Falmouth,	Aug. 9, "

"He enlisted under Wescot and was turned over to me October 4th."

This is probably an October return. Mass. Archives, Vol. 56, Page 211.

CAPT. HART WILLIAMS' COMPANY.

Capt. Williams' company was raised at Gorham, and an early company roll was published in Pierce's history of that town. They entered the service April 24, 1775.

Capt. Hart Williams married Martha Phinney, a daughter of Capt. John Phinney of Gorham, in 1750. He marched his militia company in the Lexington alarm, and took part in the "Thompson war" in May 17, 1775. Capt. Williams entered the service April 24, in this regiment, and Jan. 1, 1776, entered as captain in the 18th Continental regiment, serving through the siege of Boston and the campaign at Fort Ticonderoga in the fall of 1776. He served as first lieutenant in Capt. Abraham Tyler's company, in Col. Thomas Poor's militia regiment at North River, N. Y., from May 15, 1778 to Feb. 17, 1779, and was a prominent citizen of Gorham. He died in 1797.

First Lieut. William McLellan was the son of Hugh and Elizabeth McLellan of Gorham; married in 1763 Rebecca Huston of Falmouth, who died Oct. 13, 1823, aged eighty-one years. He died in Nov., 1812, aged eighty-three years. He was a soldier in Capt. George Berry's company May 19, 1746, to Jan. 19, 1747, in Capt. Daniel Hill's company March to Dec., 1748, and in Capt. Joseph Woodman's company in 1757, seven months. He entered the service April 24, 1775, in this regiment, served in 1776 in Col. Phinney's 18th Continental regiment, and was first lieutenant in Capt. Abner Lowell's company at Falmouth, in 1777.

Second Lieut., Cary McLellan, a brother of the above, married (1) Jan. 3, 1767, Eunice Elder, and (2) Jan. 25, 1785 Mary Parker of Cape Elizabeth. He entered this regiment with his brother, and served in the 18th Continental regiment in 1776, at the siege of Boston and Fort Ticonderoga. He later fitted out a privateer at Falmouth but after making one capture was chased once and escaped, but finally was captured by Capt. Mowat, carried to New York and confined on the prison ship. He with some of his crew, escaped by overpowering the guard, after they had succeeded in getting them under the influence of liquor, and returned home. He was a zealous patriot, a man of energy and courage who had the confidence of his fellow citizens. He served on important committees, and as selectman of Gorham. He kept a public house and died at Gorham in 1805, aged sixty years.

Corp. Silas Chadbourne served also as a sergeant in Capt. Briant Morton's company in 1776, as first lieutenant in the Eleventh Massachusetts regiment in 1777, and resigned March 18, 1780.

"A Return of Capt. Hart Williams' company in the Continental Army at Cambridge, ye Oct. 8th 1775."

ALL ENLISTED APRIL 24th.

Hart Williams	Capt.,	Gorham
William McLellan,	1st Lieut.,	"

Cary McLellan,	2d Lieut.,	Gorham	
John Perkins,	Sergt.,	"	
John Phinney Jr.,	"	"	
James Perkins,	"	"	
David Watts,	"	"	
Silas Chadbourne,	Corp.,	"	on furlough
Enoch Frost,	"	"	
William Irish,	"	"	
Samuel Gammon,	"	"	
Thomas Bangs,	Drummer,	"	
Jeremiah Jones,	Fifer,	"	

PRIVATES.

Barnabas Bangs,	Gorham	Ichabod Hunt,	Gorham
Joseph Weymouth,	"	Ebenezer Mitchell,	" entered
Bickford Dyer,	"	the floating battery	
Thomas Guston,	"	Abijah Lewis,	Buxton
Jeremiah Hodgdon,	"	James Irish,	Gorham
Daniel Maxwell,	"	Nathaniel Lombard,	"
Thomas Poat,	"	Butler Lombard,	"
John Parker,	"	Owen Runnells	"
Ezekiel Hatch,	"	Theodore Rounds,	Buxton
Paul Whitney,	"	Elisha Cobb,	Gorham
George Robinson,	"	James Jourden,	Falmouth
Joseph McDonell	"	Napthalim Whitney,	Gorham
Peletiah McDonell,	"	Jonathan Sturgis,	"
George Hunt	"	Prince Hamlin,	"
George Waterhouse,	discharged	John Whitney,	"
Sept. 30, 1775		Amos Whitney,	"
Daniel Whitney,	"	Joseph McLellan,	"
Thomas Irish,	"	Joseph Creesy,	Gorham, r. n. b.
John Melvin,	"	Sylvanus Brown,	Gorham
James Morton,	"	Solomon Green,	"
Philip Gammon,	"	Joshua Hanseom,	Barwick

Mass. Archives, Vol. 56, Part 2, Page 217.

CAPT. WENTWORTH STUART'S COMPANY.

This company was raised principally from the towns of Gorham, Standish and Windham.

Capt. Wentworth Stuart served as a lieutenant in Capt. Joseph Woodman's company, in 1757, and was an officer in the militia and marched his company in the Lexington alarm. He entered the service April 24, 1775, and took an active part in the "Thompson war," serving as captain in this regiment until Jan. 1, 1776, when he became a captain in the 18th Continental regiment and died in the service, with the

small pox, at Sewall's Point, April 16, 1776, after participating in the siege of Boston. He married Feb. 4, 1753, Susannah Lombard, daughter of Rev. Solomon Lombard of Gorham. They had ten children. He was born Oct. 20, 1731 and his wife Aug. 14 1734.

First Lieut. Jonathan Sawyer entered the service April 24, 1775, served also in the 18th Continental regiment, in 1776, and was promoted to be captain. He was first lieutenant in the 14th Massachusetts regiment Jan. 1, 1777, and died July 19, 1777. He is said to have married Martha Rich in 1764, and had eleven children.

Second Lieut. Caleb Rowe of Pearsonstown (Standish), enlisted April 24, 1775, was first lieutenant in the 18th Continental regiment, in 1776, and was discharged Feb. 1, 1776. He also served in Col. Joseph Vose's 1st Massachusetts regiment from May 15, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779. He came from Kensington, N. H., and died at Belgrade, Me., in 1819, aged eighty-four years.

"Return of Capt. Wentworth Stuart's Company in the 31st Regt. of Foot, Commanded by Col. Edmund Phinney, Sept. 29, 1775, with an abstract of pay due from the last of July inclusive."

			ENLISTED.
Wentworth Stuart, Capt.,	Gorham,		April 24, 1775
Jonathan Sawyer, 1st Lieut.,	"		" 24, "
Caleb Rowe, 2d "	Pearsonstown (Standish)		" 24, "
Josiah Jenkins, Sergt.,	Gorham,		May 15, "
John Watson,	"		" 15, "
John York,	Pearsonstown,		" 16, "
Ebenezer Morton,	Gorham,		" 15, "
Nathaniel Stevens, Corp.,	"		" 15, "
Joel Sawyer,	"		" 15, "
Peter Moulton,	Pearsonstown.		" 16, "
John Crocket,	Gorham,		" 24, "
Benja. Green,	Drummer,	"	" 24, "
Joseph Stuart,	Fifer,	"	" 15, "

PRIVATES.

Austin Alden,	Gorham,	" 16 "
John Greeley,	"	" 15, "
John Foy,	"	" 15, "
John Irish,	"	" 17, "
James Irish,	"	" 17, "
Richard Preston,	Windham,	" 15, "
Amos Brown,	"	" 15, "
Job Hall,	"	" 15, "
William Whitmore,	Gorham.	" 15, "
Nathan Hanscom,	"	" 15, "

Joseph Jennings,	Rye,	May 24, 1775
Sargant Shaw,	Pearsonstown,	" 16, "
Reuben Cookson,	"	" 16, "
Abraham York,	"	" 16, "
Ephriam Bachelor,	"	" 16, "
Thomas Shaw,	"	" 16, "
Daniel Bean,	"	" 16, "
Israel Smith,	Norton,	" 16, "
Joab Libby,	Gorham,	" 16, "
David Whitney,	"	" 17, "
George Tesharey,	Windham,	" 23, "
Daniel Toward,	Kittery,	" 24, "
Joseph Libby,	Gorham,	" 24, "
Joel Rich,	"	" 24, "
Thomas Skillings,	"	" 24, "
John Workman,	Barnerdstown,	" 24, "
Jonathan Sanborn,	Pearsonstown,	" 16, "
Desper West,	Gorham,	" 24, "
Arthur Pottenger,	Falmouth,	" 16, "
Caleb Graffum,	Windham,	" 24, "
John Thurlo,	Gorham,	" 24, "
Ephriam Russell,	Penobscot,	" 14, "
Nathaniel Nason,	Berwick,	" 14, "
Charles Grant,	" discharged Sept. 15th,	" 14, "
Elisha Libby,	"	" 14, "
Elijah Davis,	Gorham,	" 15, "
Barnabas Rich,	"	" 24, "
John Skillings,	"	" 24, "

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CAPT. MOSES MERRILL'S COMPANY.

This company was raised principally from the towns of New Gloucester and New Boston (Gray).

Capt. Moses Merrill entered the service from New Gloucester, May 15, 1775, and was a selectman of that town. He was lieutenant-colonel in Col. Timothy Pike's 4th Cumberland County militia regiment in 1776, and served as first lieutenant in Capt. Wm. Cobb's company in Col. Jonathan Mitchell's regiment in the Bagaduce expedition in 1779.

First Lieut. Noah Walker entered the service from New Gloucester, May 15, 1775.

Second Lieut. Nathaniel Haskell entered the service from the same town, May 15, 1775. He married at Falmouth, Aug. 30, 1763, Deborah Bailey, and probably moved to New Gloucester before the war.

"Return of Capt. Moses Merrill's company in the 31st Regiment of Foot commanded by Col. Edmund Phinney."

ENLISTED.

Moses Merrill,	Capt.	New Gloucester,	May 15, 1775
Noah Walker,	1st Lieut.	"	" 15, "
Nathaniel Haskell,	2d Lieut.	"	" 15, "
Nathan Merrill,	Sergt.	"	" 15, "
Nathaniel Bennet,	"	"	" 15, "
Samuel Blake,	"	Taunton,	" 24, "
Robert Baley,	"	New Gloucester,	" 15, "
William Goff,	Corp.	"	" 15, "
William West,	"	"	" 15, "
Zebulon Row,	"	"	" 25, "
Joseph Stevens,	"	New Boston (Gray),	" 15, "
George Knight,	Drummer,	"	" 15, "
William Haskell,	Fifer,	New Gloucester,	" 15, "

PRIVATES.

James Cabel,	New Gloucester,	" 15, "
Benja Clifford,	"	" 24, "
Jonathan Doughty,	New Boston (Gray),	" 31, "
David Donnel,	New Gloucester,	" 15, "
Seth Dutton,	New Boston,	" 19, "
John Glover,	New Gloucester,	" 15, "
Samuel Hammond,	"	" 15, "
Jacob Hammond,	"	" 24, "
Daniel Haney,	New Boston,	" 15, "
Nathaniel Ingersol,	New Gloucester,	June 30, "
Eliphalet Lane,	"	May 15, "
Joseph Leavet,	"	" 24, "
Nathaniel Lane,	"	" 15, "
Zepheniah Lane,	"	" 15, "
James Lesley,	New Boston,	" 20, "
Benja. Merrill,	New Gloucester,	" 15, "
John Mors,	New Boston,	" 15, "
James McFarland,	New Gloucester,	" 15, "
Levi Merrill,	"	" 15, "
Richard Mors,	"	" 22, "
Solomon Millet,	"	" 15, "
John Millet,	"	June 30, "
Mark Merrill,	New Boston,	May 15, "
Reuben Noble,	"	" 15, "
Richard Phillips,	New Gloucester,	" 24, "
Dier Pratt,	Taunton,	" 24, "
Abel Proctor,	Littleton,	" 31, "
Ambros Rines,	New Gloucester,	" 15, "
Elijah Royel,	"	" 15, "

Ebenezer Stevens,	Taunton,	May 24, 1775
Jonas Stevens,	New Boston,	" 15, "
Joel Simmons,	New Gloucester,	" 15, "
Joshua Staples,	Taunton,	" 24, "
Noah Stevens,	Littleton,	" 15, "
William Stinchfield,	New Gloucester,	" 15, "
Jacob Stevens,	"	" 24, "
Nathaniel Stevens,	"	" 15, "
Jonathan Tyler,	"	" 15, "
William Tucker,	"	" 15, "
Joseph Woodbury,	"	" 15, "
Joseph Woodman,	"	" 15, "
Benja. Youlen,	"	" 24, "

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CAPT. JOHN WORTHLEY'S COMPANY.

This company was enlisted at North Yarmouth and but nine of the men were from other towns.

Capt. John Worthley enlisted in this regiment from North Yarmouth, April 24, 1775. He came there from "Haletown" and the name was originally Wortley; married Nov. 9, 1758, Martha Bailey, daughter of Robert and Martha Bailey, of Ware, Mass., she was born Feb. 8, 1740 and died June 14, 1817, aged seventy-seven years. They had five sons and five daughters. Capt. Worthley died June 7, 1810, aged seventy-five years. His family record is published in "Old Times North Yarmouth," page 786.

First Lieut. Bradbury True was the son of Capt. William and Anna (Bradbury) True, and came from Salisbury to North Yarmouth, about 1769. He married Sarah Pettingill, and enlisted in this regiment, April 24, 1775.

Second Lieut. Crispus Graves enlisted in this regiment, April 24, 1775, and served also as second and first lieutenant in Capt. John Rice's company in the 18th Continental regiment in 1776. He married in 1765, Susannah Merrill, and Feb. 26, 1796 Martha Whittam.

"Muster Roll of Capt. John Worthley's Company in the 31st Regiment of Foot in the Continental Army encamped at Cambridge, Fort No. 2."

ENLISTED.

John Worthley,	Capt.,	North Yarmouth,	April 24, 1775
Bradbury True,	1st Lieut.,	"	" 24, "
Crispus Graves,	2d Lieut.,	"	" 24, "
Samuel Stubbs,	Sergt.,	"	May 8, "
Stephen Curtis,	"	"	" 12, "
Moses Merrill,	"	"	" 12, "
John Webster,	"	"	" 12, "

Jonathan Mitchell, Corp.	North Yarmouth.	May 8, 1775
Jeremiah Stubbs,	"	" 8, "
Joseph Field,	"	" 12, "
Stephen Prince,	"	" 8, "
Moses Bradbury, Drummer,	"	" 8, "
Bela Mitchell, Fifer,	"	" 8, "

PRIVATES.

Trueworthy Dudley,	North Yarmouth,	" 8, "
Joseph Videtor,	"	" 6, "
Nathaniel Gerrish,	Royalsborough (Durham),	" 8, "
Daniel Morrison,	North Yarmouth,	" 8, "
Jonathan Byram,	"	" 8, "
David Byram,	"	" 8, "
Paul Sanburn,	"	" 8, "
Stephen Blasdel,	"	" 8, "
Abraham Reed,	"	" 8, "
Peater Brown,	"	" 8, "
Joseph Weare,	"	" 8, "
John Cole,	"	" 8, "
Page Tobey,	Falmouth,	" 8, "
John Stordavant,	North Yarmouth,	" 8, "
Thomas Riggs,	Kennebee,	" 10, "
Mathias Stover,	North Yarmouth,	" 10, "
William Lawrence,	"	" 10, "
Seth Rogers,	"	" 12, "
John Marow,	"	" 12, "

(Gone to Canada with Arnold.)

Joseph Hunter,	North Yarmouth,	" 12, "
Jacob Anderson,	"	" 12, "
Francis Davis,	"	" 12, "
James Rogers,	"	" 14, "
Jonathan Ferrin,	"	" 14, "
John Dill,	"	" 14, "
Carl McManners,	Royalsborough (Durham),	" 14, "
Michael Ferin,	North Yarmouth,	" 14, "
Ceaser Jackson, Negro,	"	" 14, "
Adams Ryal,	"	" 14, "

(Gone to Canada with Arnold.)

Ely Stiles,	Hollis,	" 14, "
Peleg Smith,	Kennebee,	" 14, "
Aaron Harris,	North Yarmouth,	" 14, "
James McLellan,	Sheepscot,	" 14, "
Daniel Plummer,	"	" 14, "
Elkenah Elms,	"	" 14, "
Beniah Baker,	North Yarmouth,	" 14, "

This roll was probably made in October, 1775.

CAPT. ABRAHAM TYLER'S COMPANY.

Capt. Tyler's company was raised at Scarborough, and entered the service in the early part of May.

Capt. Abraham Tyler was a son of James Tyler, of Arundel, and was the last ferryman at Blue Point. He married, Aug. 11, 1743, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, of Biddeford. Capt. Tyler was in the militia and marched his company at the Lexington Alarm. He entered the service April 24, 1775, in this regiment; was captain in the 18th Continental regiment in 1776, serving through the siege of Boston and the Ticonderoga campaign of the fall of 1776, and was captain in Col. Thomas Poor's militia regiment, at North River, N. Y., from May 15, 1778 to Feb. 17, 1779.

First Lieut. Elisha Meserve was born Jan. 19, 1741; married Jan. 16, 1765, Hannah Fogg, and was the son of Daniel and Mehitable Meserve. He entered the service in this regiment April 24, 1775, and served in the 18th Continental regiment in 1776.

Second Lieut. Moses McKenney was the son of Isaac and Elizabeth McKenney, baptized at Scarborough May 5, 1742, and married, Oct. 20, 1762, Eunice Larrabee. He entered the service April 24, 1775 in this regiment.

"Return of Capt. Abraham Tyler's Company in the 31st Regt. of Foot. commanded by Col. Edmund Phinney, Sept. 29, 1775, with an abstract of pay due from the last of July inclusive."

This company all enlisted from Scarborough.

		ENLISTED
Abraham Tyler,	Capt.	April 24, 1775
Elisha Meserve,	1st Lieut.	" 24, "
Moses McKenney,	2d Lieut.	" 24, "
Solomon Meserve,	Sergt.	May 9, "
Ichabod Libbey,	"	" 9, "
Thomas Libbey,	"	" 9, "
Samuel Plummer,	"	" 9, "
Samuel Goold,	Corp.	" 6, "
Isaac Merrick,	"	" 9, "
John Fogg,	"	" 9, "
James Tyler,	"	" 9, "
John Martin,	Drummer,	" 8, "
Daniel Libby,	Fifer,	" 8, "
PRIVATES.		
Jonathan Berry,		" 8, "
John Waterhouse,		" 8, "
Peter Kelley,		" 8, "
William Chamberlain,		" 8, "
Uriah Graffam,		" 8, "

Thomas McKenney,	May 9, 1775
John Crocksford,	" 9, "
Samuel Larrabee,	" 9, "
Bartholomew Jackson,	" 9, "
James McKenney,	" 9, "
James Marr,	" 9, "
Job Mitchell,	" 9, "
George Vaughan,	" 9, "
Benja. Hoit,	" 9, "
Abner Harmon,	" 9, "
Zebulon Libby,	" 9, "
John Fly,	" 9, "
James Small,	" 9, "
Abner McKenney,	" 9, "
Nathan Berdeen,	" 9, "
Nathaniel Libby,	" 9, "
Renben Libbey,	" 9, "
John Mathews,	" 9, "
Elisha Libby,	" 9, "
Simeon Libbey,	" 9, "
Robert Hartley,	" 9, "
Umphrey Hanscom,	" 9, "
Joseph McKenney,	" 9, "
Isaac McKenney,	" 9, "
Domineus Libby,	" 9, "
Abraham Durgin,	" 12, "
Joseph Soverin,	" 12, "
Charles Bunalt,	" 12, "
Luke Libbey,	" 12, "
Umphrey Tyler,	" 12, "
Gideon Meserve,	" 1, "
Allison Libbey,	" 1, "
John Hobbs,	" 1, "
Joel Moody,	" 1, "
William Libbey,	" 1, "
Gideon Hanscome,	June 1, "
Benjamin March,	" 1, "
Timothy Gerrish,	" 1, "

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CAPT. JOHN RICE'S COMPANY.

Capt. John Rice was a retailer and inn-holder; lived at Dunstan and is said to have been at one time a sea captain. He enlisted April 24, 1775, and served at Cambridge until Jan. 1, 1776, when he commanded a company in the 18th Continental regiment through the siege of Boston and died, probably from disease contracted in the service, May 18, 1776.

Two letters of his, from the army, are published in the history of Scarborough, and from them it is very evident that he was one of those zealous patriots of that time, whom their descendants delight to honor.

First Lieut. Silas Burbank joined this regiment April 24, 1775 from Scarborough, served in 1776 in the 18th Continental regiment, joined Col. Brewer's regiment Jan. 1, 1777, promoted to captain July 1, and served until Jan. 1, 1781, having been in the service five years and eight months. His two sons also served in the army.

He married, first, Feb. 14, 1763, Hannah Beard and they joined the church June 19, 1763. He married, second, Feb. 14, 1805, Sally Fitts. He owned a large farm near Pine Point, was an innholder in 1791, and had several children.

He was convicted for participation in the "King Riot" at Scarborough during the excitement about the stamp act, and confined in the old timber jail which stood near where the soldiers' monument now stands in Portland, and from which he wrote a letter to Richard King, which was published in the history of Scarborough reflecting on his character and want of education. The King side of the case has been written, and Silas Burbank lies in a patriot's grave an acknowledged lover of liberty, who no doubt thought that there would be no liberty in Scarborough until the rule of Richard King was overthrown. For any mistakes Silas Burbank may have made he atoned for them all by his services to his country, and should have his proper place among the patriots of old Scarborough.

Silas Burbank served under Washington and Putnam at Cambridge in 1775, in the siege of Boston the next year, marched to reinforce Fort Ticonderoga in August, 1776, took part in the battles of the Saratoga campaign and the surrender of Burgoyne in 1777, spent the winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge, fought in the battle of Monmouth and ended his services in the operations on the Hudson River, retiring from the service Jan. 1, 1781, with a most honorable record. Let us give honor to whom honor is due.

Second Lieut. Edward Milliken was the son of Edward and Abigail Milliken and was born March 5, 1733; married May 23, 1754, Elizabeth Harmon. He enlisted in this company April 24, 1775, and served also in the 18th Continental regiment through the year 1776, part of the time as quartermaster.

"Return of Capt. John Rice's Company in the 31st Regt. of Foot commanded by Col. Edmund Phinney, Sept. 29, 1775 with an abstract of pay due from the last of July inclusive."

ENLISTED.

John Rice,	Capt.,	April 24, 1775
Silas Burbank,	1st Lieut.,	" 24, "
Edward Milliken,	2d Lieut.,	" 24, "

Lemuel Milliken,	Sergt.,	May 8, 1775
William Maxwell,	"	" 8, "
John Nebegin,	"	" 8, "
Eliakim Libby,	"	" 8, "
James Milliken,	Corp.,	" 18, "
Nathaniel Cairl,	"	" 15, "
John Hodgdon,	"	" 8, "
Joseph Richard,	"	" 15, "
Joseph Waterhouse,	Drummer,	" 18, "
John Peterson,	Fifer,	" 15, "

PRIVATES

Joseph Burnam,		" 12, "
Benja. Berry,		" 15, "
William Boobey,		" 8, "
Daniel Colebroth,		" 18, "
Silas Durgin,		" 18, "
David Durgin,		" 13, "
Seth Fogg,		" 15, "
Daniel Field,	Buxton,	July 3, "
Joseph Gold,		May 18, "
Solomon Hartford,		" 18, "
John Haines,		July 1, "
Nathaniel Jose,	discharged Sept. 16th,	May 18, "
James Larry,		" 18, "
Bezaleel Low,		" 8, "
Abner Lunt,		" 15, "
Daniel Marshall,		" 15, "
Benja. Milliken,		" 15, "
Daniel Moses,		" 15, "
Joshua Milliken,		" 15, "
Abner Milliken,		" 15, "
Jove Page,		" 18, "
Daniel Parcher,		July 3, "
Benjamin Rice,		May 8, "
Thomas Rice,		" 8, "
Lemuel Rice,		" 15, "
Ebenezer Rice,		" 18, "
Joseph Salt,		July 5, "
Thomas Burton,		May 18, "
George Thompson,		" 15, "
Samuel Tibbets,		" 15, "
John Wilson,		" 8, "
John Webster,		" 18, "
Thomas Whitten, Jr.,		July 3, "
Thomas Whitten,		May 18, "

John Whitten,

May 15, 1775

John Durgin,

" 18. "

All this company came from Scarborough, excepting Daniel Field, of Buxton.

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CAPT. SAMUEL DUNN'S COMPANY.

This was a Cape Elizabeth company, that entered the service April 24, 1775, and probably served in that town until July 11, when they probably marched to Cambridge to join this regiment.

Capt. Samuel Dunn was a shipwright, and lived in the western part of Cape Elizabeth. He married, in 1757, Sarah Skillings, daughter of Samuel Skillings; was in Capt. Samuel Cobb's training company in 1756, delegate to the county convention of September, 1774, and was prominent in the town's affairs. He died about 1784.

First Lieut. Ebenezer Newell was from Cape Elizabeth and went to Durham, Me., about 1779.

Second Lieut. Samuel Thomes, of Stroudwater, married Betty Johnson, Sept. 12, 1765, and died March 31, 1798, aged fifty-one years. He entered the service April 24, 1775, was appointed first lieutenant in Capt. John Skillings' company in 11th Massachusetts regiment, Nov. 6, 1776, and promoted to captain April 3, 1777, took part in the Saratoga campaign, Valley Forge and battle of Monmouth, and retired Nov. 22, 1778.

" Muster Roll of Captain Sam'l Dunn's Company in ye 31st Regiment of Foot— Commanded by Colo. Edmund Phinney. Belonging to the Army of the United Colonies of North America."

ALL ENLISTED, APRIL 24.

Samuel Dunn,	Capt.,	Cape Elizabeth,	on furlough.
Ebenezer Newell,	1st Lieut.,	"	
Samuel Thoms,	2d Lieut.,	Stroudwater,	sick on furlough.
Reuben Dyer,	Sergt.,	Cape Elizabeth.	
John Robinson,	"	"	
John Gilford,	"	"	on furlough.
Robert Clark,	"	"	
Daniel Sawyer,	Corp.,	"	
John Jordan,	"	"	
Levi Done,	"	"	
William Maxwell,	"	"	
Joshua Wescott,	Drummer.	"	
Henry Small,	Fifer,	"	

PRIVATES.

Moses Whitney,	Gorham.
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Jonathan Fairbanks,	Cape Elizabeth	
William McKinny,	"	
John Jordan,	"	
— Ebenezer Jordan,	"	
Eliab King,	"	
Samuel Robinson,	"	
Robert Jimminson,	"	
Solomon Jordan,	"	
Peter Jordan,	"	
Joseph Maxwell,	"	
John Hans,	"	
John Skinner,	"	
Stephen Atwood,	"	
Peter Sawyer,	"	
James Jackson,	"	
Walter Simonton,	"	
John Fowler,	"	
Francis Cash,	"	
Ephriam Crocket,	"	
Samuel Clark,	"	on furlough.
Edward Avery,	"	
Daniel Dyer,	"	
Jonathan McKinny,	"	
Solomon Newell,	Newton,	
William Johnson,	Cape Elizabeth,	
John Chase,	"	
Elezer Strout,	"	
Wright Allin,	"	
Timothy Johnson,	"	
Moses Hanscom,	"	discharged.
Robert Mitchell,	"	
Thomas Jordan,	"	
Thomas York,	"	
Joseph Robert,	"	
Thomas Cummins,	"	
Mark Leach,	"	
John Wimble,	"	
William Elder,	"	
Solomon Jackson,	"	discharged, Sept. ye 14th.
Micall Davis,	"	
Peleg Willard,	"	on furlough
Stephen Hutchinson,	"	
John Bryant,	"	
Joshua Sawyer,	"	
John Miller,	"	
Samuel Groves,	Pownalborough,	

Jonathan Sawyer, Cape Elizabeth,
William Maxwell, "

EBENEZER NEWELL, *Lieut.*

Mass. Archives, Vol. 56, Page 214.

This was probably an October return although there is no date on the roll.

"They left the plowshare in the mold,—
Their flocks and herds without a fold,
The sickle in the unshorn grain,
The corn, half garnered, on the plain,
And mustered, in their simple dress,
For wrongs to seek a stern redress,
To right those wrongs, come weal, come woe,
To perish, or overcome their foe."

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